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10/738,355	12/16/2003	Rodney J. Clements	10617	7570

36493 7590 10/19/2005

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EXAMINER

GARCIA, ERNESTO

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

3679

DATE MAILED: 10/19/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

## Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/738,355

Applicant(s)

CLEMENTS ET AL.

Examiner

Ernesto Garcia

Art Unit

3679

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

### Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 25 July 2005.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

### Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-24 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) 1-11 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 12-24 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

### Application Papers

- 9) ☒ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 25 July 2005 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

### Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

### **DETAILED ACTION**

The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.

#### ***Restriction***

Claims 1-11 are withdrawn from further consideration pursuant to 37 CFR 1.142(b) as being drawn to a nonelected invention, there being no allowable generic or linking claim. Election was made **without** traverse in the reply filed on July 25, 2005.

#### ***Drawings***

The drawings were received on 07/25/05. These drawings are acceptable.

#### ***Specification***

The disclosure is objected to because of the following informalities: the description of reference characters "34" and "33" on page 12, line 21 is inconsistent. Page 12, line 13 describes "34 and "33" as receivers. Appropriate correction is required.

### ***Claim Objections***

Claim 17 is objected to because of the following informalities:

regarding claim 17, "walls" in line 2 should be --wall-- as there is only one wall per receiver. Appropriate correction is required. For purposes of examining the instant invention, the examiner has assumed these corrections have been made.

### ***Double Patenting***

A rejection based on double patenting of the "same invention" type finds its support in the language of 35 U.S.C. 101 which states that "whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process ... may obtain a patent therefor ..." (Emphasis added). Thus, the term "same invention," in this context, means an invention drawn to identical subject matter. See *Miller v. Eagle Mfg. Co.*, 151 U.S. 186 (1894); *In re Ockert*, 245 F.2d 467, 114 USPQ 330 (CCPA 1957); and *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970).

A statutory type (35 U.S.C. 101) double patenting rejection can be overcome by canceling or amending the conflicting claims so they are no longer coextensive in scope. The filing of a terminal disclaimer cannot overcome a double patenting rejection based upon 35 U.S.C. 101.

Applicants are advised that should claim 12 be found allowable, claim 24 will be objected to under 37 CFR 1.75 as being a substantial duplicate thereof. When two claims in an application are duplicates or else are so close in content that they both cover the same thing, despite a slight difference in wording, it is proper after allowing one claim to object to the other as being a substantial duplicate of the allowed claim.

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See MPEP § 706.03(k). Applicants should note that there is no structural difference between claims 12 and 24. Claim 24 is just in better form.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112***

The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

Claims 16 and 22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention. The original disclosure does not have support for a lip 36 "including an upwardly inclined section extending to the wall". The drawings only show the lip 36, in Fig. 5, comprising a vertical section extending downwardly along the wall.

Claims 12-24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicants regard as the invention.

Regarding claims 12 and 24, the metes and bounds of the claim is unclear. In particular, the limitation "said cavity being sized and configured snugly to accommodate and cover an end portion of a piece of molding or trim inserted therein" in claim 12, lines 10-12, and in claim 24, lines 10-11, makes unclear what size and configuration the cavity has to be to permit the cavity to snugly accommodate and cover an end portion of a piece of molding or trim.

Regarding claim 16, the limitations "said upper lip" in line 2, "the wall" in lines 2-4 and "the lower trough" in line 3 makes unclear whether the upper lip, the wall, and the lower trough is that of the first receiver or the second receiver.

Regarding claim 20, the metes and bounds of the claim is unclear. In particular, the limitation "each of said first and second receivers being sized and configured snugly to accommodate and cover an end portion of a piece of molding or trim to be inserted therein" in lines 4-6 makes unclear what size and configuration the cavity has to be to permit the first receiver and the second receiver to snugly accommodate and cover an end portion of a piece of molding or trim.

Regarding claims 13-15, and 17-19, the claims depend from claim 12 and therefore are indefinite.

Regarding claims 21-23, the claims depend from claim 20 and therefore are indefinite.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

Claims 12-17, and 20-24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by the Japanese patent, JP-2001-12070 (see marked-up attachment).

Regarding claim 12, the Japanese patent discloses, in Figure 1, a receptacle comprising a first receiver **A21**, a second receiver **A24**, and a juncture **A27**. The first receiver **A21** and the second receiver **A24** each have an open outer end **A22** and an inner end **A23**. The outer end **A22** of the first receiver **A21** includes an upper lip **2**, a lower trough **3**, and an inner wall **A3** therebetween. The outer end **A22** of the second receiver **A24** includes an upper lip **2**, a lower trough **3**, and a inner wall **A3** therebetween. The juncture **A27** is between the inner end **A23** of the first receiver **A21** and the inner end **A23** of the second receiver **A24**. The first receiver **A21** and the second receiver **A24** each have an internal cavity **A28** respectively extending from the outer end **A22** to the inner end **A23**. Applicant is reminded that the internal cavity **A28** is sized and configured snugly to accommodate and cover an end portion of a piece of molding or trim inserted therein.

Applicants are reminded that the functional "whereby" statement in lines 12-16 does not define any structure and accordingly cannot serve to distinguish. *In re Mason*, 114 USPQ 127, 44 CCPA 937 (1957).

Regarding claim 13, the juncture **A27** comprises an outside corner. The first receiver **A21** and the second receiver **A24** have axes maintained at 90 degrees, 120 degrees, or 135 degrees with respect to each other.

Regarding claim 14, the juncture **A27** comprising an inside corner. The first receiver **A21** and the second receiver **A24** each have an axis maintained at 90 degrees, 120 degrees, or 135 degrees with respect to each other (Fig. 4).

Regarding claims 15 and 21, the first receiver **A21** and the second receiver **A24** include retaining means **1**. Applicant is reminded that the retaining means **1** can secure molding or trim to the coupler without the use of fasteners or adhesives.

Regarding claims 16 and 22, the upper lip **2** includes an upwardly inclined section **A** extending to the inner wall **A3** and a vertical section **2a** extending downwardly along the inner wall **A3**. The lower trough **3** includes a horizontal section **3a** extending to the inner wall **A3** and a vertical section **3b** extending upwardly along the inner wall **A3**.



Regarding claims 17 and 23, the retaining means **1** comprises at least one rib extending along the inner wall **A3** of the first receiver **A21** and the second receiver **A24**.

Regarding claim 20, the Japanese patent discloses, in Figure 1, a receptacle comprising a first receiver **A21**, and a second receiver **A24**. The first receiver **A21** has an open outer end **A22** provided with an upper lip **2**, a lower trough **3**, and an inner wall **A3** therebetween. The second receiver **A24** has an open outer end **A22** provided with an upper lip **2**, a lower trough **3**, and an inner wall **A3** therebetween. The juncture **A27** is between the inner end **A23** of the first receiver **A21** and the inner end **A23** of the second receiver **A24**. The first receiver **A21** and the second receiver **A24** each have an internal cavity **A28** respectively extending from the outer end **A22** to the inner end **A23**. Applicant is reminded that the internal cavity **A28** is sized and configured snugly to accommodate and cover an end portion of a piece of molding or trim inserted therein.

Applicants are reminded that the functional "whereby" statement in lines 12-16 does not define any structure and accordingly cannot serve to distinguish. *In re Mason*, 114 USPQ 127, 44 CCPA 937 (1957).

Regarding claim 24, the Japanese patent discloses, in Figure 1, a receptacle comprising a first receiver **A21**, a second receiver **A24**, and a juncture **A27**. The first receiver **A21** and the second receiver **A24** each have an open outer end **A22** and an inner end **A23**. The outer end **A22** of the first receiver **A21** includes an upper lip **2**, a

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lower trough **3**, and an inner wall **A3** therebetween. The outer end **A22** of the second receiver **A24** includes an upper lip **2**, a lower trough **3**, and a inner wall **A3** therebetween. The juncture **A27** is between the inner end **A23** of the first receiver **A21** and the inner end **A23** of the second receiver **A24**. The first receiver **A21** and the second receiver **A24** each have an internal cavity **A28** respectively extending from the outer end **A22** to the inner end **A23**. Applicants are reminded that the internal cavity **A28** is sized and configured snugly to accommodate and cover an end portion of a piece of molding or trim inserted therein.

Further, applicants are reminded that the functional "whereby" statement in lines 12-16 does not define any structure and accordingly cannot serve to distinguish. *In re Mason*, 114 USPQ 127, 44 CCPA 937 (1957).

Claims 12, 13, 15, 18-21, and 24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Woods, 3,074,521 (see marked-up attachment).

Regarding claim 12, Woods discloses, in Figure 10, a receptacle comprising a first receiver **A21**, a second receiver **A24**, and a juncture **A27**. The first receiver **A21** and the second receiver **A24** each have an open outer end **A22** and an inner end **A23**. The outer end **A22** of the first receiver **A21** includes an upper lip **93,95**, a lower trough **85,87**, and an inner wall **79,81** therebetween. The outer end **A22** of the second receiver **A24** includes an upper lip **93,95**, a lower trough **85,87**, and a inner wall **79,81**

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therebetween. The juncture **A27** is between the inner end **A23** of the first receiver **A21** and the inner end **A23** of the second receiver **A24**. The first receiver **A21** and the second receiver **A24** each have an internal cavity **A28** respectively extending from the outer end **A22** to the inner end **A23**. Applicant is reminded that the internal cavity **A28** is sized and configured snugly to accommodate and cover an end portion of a piece of molding or trim inserted therein.

Applicants are reminded that the functional "whereby" statement in lines 12-16 does not define any structure and accordingly cannot serve to distinguish. *In re Mason*, 114 USPQ 127, 44 CCPA 937 (1957).

Regarding claim 13, the juncture **A27** comprises an outside corner. The first receiver **A21** and the second receiver **A24** have axes maintained at 90 degrees, 120 degrees, or 135 degrees with respect to each other.

Regarding claims 15 and 21, the first receiver **A21** and the second receiver **A24** include retaining means **89,91**. Applicant is reminded that the retaining means **89,91** can secure molding or trim to the coupler without the use of fasteners or adhesives.

Regarding claim 18, the first receiver **A21** and the second receiver **A24** define respective planes which are oblique with respect to each other. Applicants should note that "substantially at a 270 degrees" as defined in column 5, line 38 allows for variation

and thus the first receiver and the second receiver are not totally perpendicular to each other.

Regarding claim 19, applicants should note that the recitation that an element is "adapted to" perform a function is not a positive limitation but only requires the ability to so perform. It does not constitute a limitation in any patentable sense. *In re Hutchison*, 69 USPQ 138.

Regarding claim 20, Woods discloses, in Figure 10, a receptacle comprising a first receiver **A21**, and a second receiver **A24**. The first receiver **A21** has an open outer end **A22** provided with an upper lip **93,95**, a lower trough **85,87**, and an inner wall **79,81** therebetween. The second receiver **A24** has an open outer end **A22** provided with an upper lip **93,95**, a lower trough **85,87**, and an inner wall **79,81** therebetween. The juncture **A27** is between the inner end **A23** of the first receiver **A21** and the inner end **A23** of the second receiver **A24**. The first receiver **A21** and the second receiver **A24** each have an internal cavity **A28** respectively extending from the outer end **A22** to the inner end **A23**. Applicant is reminded that the internal cavity **A28** is sized and configured snugly to accommodate and cover an end portion of a piece of molding or trim inserted therein.

Applicants are reminded that the functional "whereby" statement in lines 12-16 does not define any structure and accordingly cannot serve to distinguish. *In re Mason*, 114 USPQ 127, 44 CCPA 937 (1957).

Regarding claim 24, Woods discloses, in Figure 10, a receptacle comprising a first receiver **A21**, a second receiver **A24**, and a juncture **A27**. The first receiver **A21** and the second receiver **A24** each have an open outer end **A22** and an inner end **A23**. The outer end **A22** of the first receiver **A21** includes an upper lip **93,95**, a lower trough **85,87**, and an inner wall **79,81** therebetween. The outer end **A22** of the second receiver **A24** includes an upper lip **93,95**, a lower trough **85,87**, and an inner wall **79,81** therebetween. The juncture **A27** is between the inner end **A23** of the first receiver **A21** and the inner end **A23** of the second receiver **A24**. The first receiver **A21** and the second receiver **A24** each have an internal cavity **A28** respectively extending from the outer end **A22** to the inner end **A23**. Applicants are reminded that the internal cavity **A28** is sized and configured snugly to accommodate and cover an end portion of a piece of molding or trim inserted therein.

Further, applicants are reminded that the functional "whereby" statement in lines 12-16 does not define any structure and accordingly cannot serve to distinguish. *In re Mason*, 114 USPQ 127, 44 CCPA 937 (1957).

Claims 12, 16, 20, and 22 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Gooding, 3,262,083 (see marked-up attachment).

Regarding claim 12, Gooding discloses, in Figure 9, a receptacle comprising a first receiver **A21**, a second receiver **A24**, and a juncture **A27**. The first receiver **A21** and the second receiver **A24** each have an open outer end **91** and an inner end **A23**. The outer end **91** of the first receiver **A21** includes an upper lip **88,94**, a lower trough **89,91**, and an inner wall **87** therebetween. The outer end **91** of the second receiver **A24** includes an upper lip **88,94**, a lower trough **89,91**, and an inner wall **87** therebetween. The juncture **A27** is between the inner end **A23** of the first receiver **A21** and the inner end **A23** of the second receiver **A24**. The first receiver **A21** and the second receiver **A24** each have an internal cavity **A28** respectively extending from the outer end **91** to the inner end **A23**. Applicant is reminded that the internal cavity **A28** is sized and configured snugly to accommodate and cover an end portion of a piece of molding or trim inserted therein.

Applicant is reminded that the functional "whereby" statement in lines 12-16 does not define any structure and accordingly cannot serve to distinguish. *In re Mason*, 114 USPQ 127, 44 CCPA 937 (1957).

Regarding claims 16 and 22, the upper lip **88,94** includes an upwardly inclined section **88** extending to the inner wall **87** and a vertical section **94** extending

downwardly along the inner wall **87**. The lower trough **89,91** includes a horizontal section **89** extending to the inner wall **87** and a vertical section **97** extending upwardly along the inner wall **87**.

Regarding claim 20, Gooding discloses, in Figure 9, a receptacle comprising a first receiver **A21**, and a second receiver **A24**. The first receiver **A21** has an open outer end **91** provided with an upper lip **88,94**, a lower trough **89,91**, and an inner wall **87** therebetween. The second receiver **A24** has an open outer end **91** provided with an upper lip **88,94**, a lower trough **89,91**, and an inner wall **87** therebetween. The juncture **A27** is between the inner end **A23** of the first receiver **A21** and the inner end **A23** of the second receiver **A24**. The first receiver **A21** and the second receiver **A24** each have an internal cavity **A28** respectively extending from the outer end **91** to the inner end **A23**. Applicant is reminded that the internal cavity **A28** is sized and configured snugly to accommodate and cover an end portion of a piece of molding or trim inserted therein.

Applicants are reminded that the functional "whereby" statement in lines 12-16 does not define any structure and accordingly cannot serve to distinguish. *In re Mason*, 114 USPQ 127, 44 CCPA 937 (1957).

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claim 14 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Woods, 3,074,521, as applied to claims 12, 13, 15, 18-21, and 24, above, and further in view of Nelson, 3,405,488.

Regarding claim 14, Woods discloses the first receiver **A21** and the second receiver **A24** have axes maintained at 90 degrees, 120 degrees, or 135 degrees with respect to each other. However, Woods fails to disclose the juncture **A27** comprising an inside corner. Nelson teaches in Figures 6 and Figure 7 that a juncture can be made either an inside corner or an outside corner to fit at corners of walls. Therefore, as taught by Nelson, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to make the juncture comprising an inside corner (Figure 7) to place the receptacle at an insider corner of two walls.



Claims 18 and 19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the Japanese patent, JP-2001-12070, as applied to claims 12-17, and 20-24, above, and further in view of LaSelva, 6,085,985.

Regarding claim 18, the Japanese patent discloses the first receiver **A21** and the second receiver **A24** define respective planes. However, the planes are not oblique with respect to each other. LaSelva teaches, in Figures 5a and 5b, a first receiver and a second receiver of a receptacle 360 defining respective planes that are oblique with respect to each other as part of a simple variation in order to fit the receptacle at non-perpendicular corners (col. 6, lines 30-32). Therefore, as taught by LaSelva, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to make the respective planes of the first receiver and the second receiver oblique as part of a simple variation to fit the receptacle at non-perpendicular corners.

Regarding claim 19, applicants should note that the recitation that an element is "adapted to" perform a function is not a positive limitation but only requires the ability to so perform. It does not constitute a limitation in any patentable sense. *In re Hutchison*, 69 USPQ 138.

### ***Response to Arguments***

Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 12-24 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

### ***Conclusion***

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. In particular, the new added limitations "said outer end of said receiver including an upper lip, a lower trough, and an inner wall therebetween" in claim 12, lines 3-4 and 5-6, "said cavity sized and configured snugly" in claim 12, lines 10-11, "upper lip includes an upwardly inclined section extending to the wall and a vertical section extending downwardly along the wall" in claims 16 and 22, lines 2-3, "said lower trough includes a horizontal section extending to the wall and a vertical section extending upwardly along the wall" in claims 16 and 22, lines 3-4, "having an open outer end provided with an upper lip, a lower trough, and an inner wall therebetween" in claim 20, lines 2-3 and 3-4, "extending along said inner walls of said first receiver and said second receiver" in claims 17 and 23, line 2, and "snugly" in claim 20, line 5, necessitated the new grounds of rejection. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Ernesto Garcia whose telephone number is 571-272-7083. The examiner can normally be reached from 9:30-5:30. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

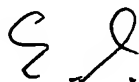
If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Daniel P. Stodola can be reached at 571-272-7087.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should

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you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic

Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

A handwritten signature, possibly reading 'S. J.', in black ink.A handwritten signature in black ink that reads 'Daniel P. Stodola'.

DANIEL P. STODOLA  
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER  
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 3600

E.G.

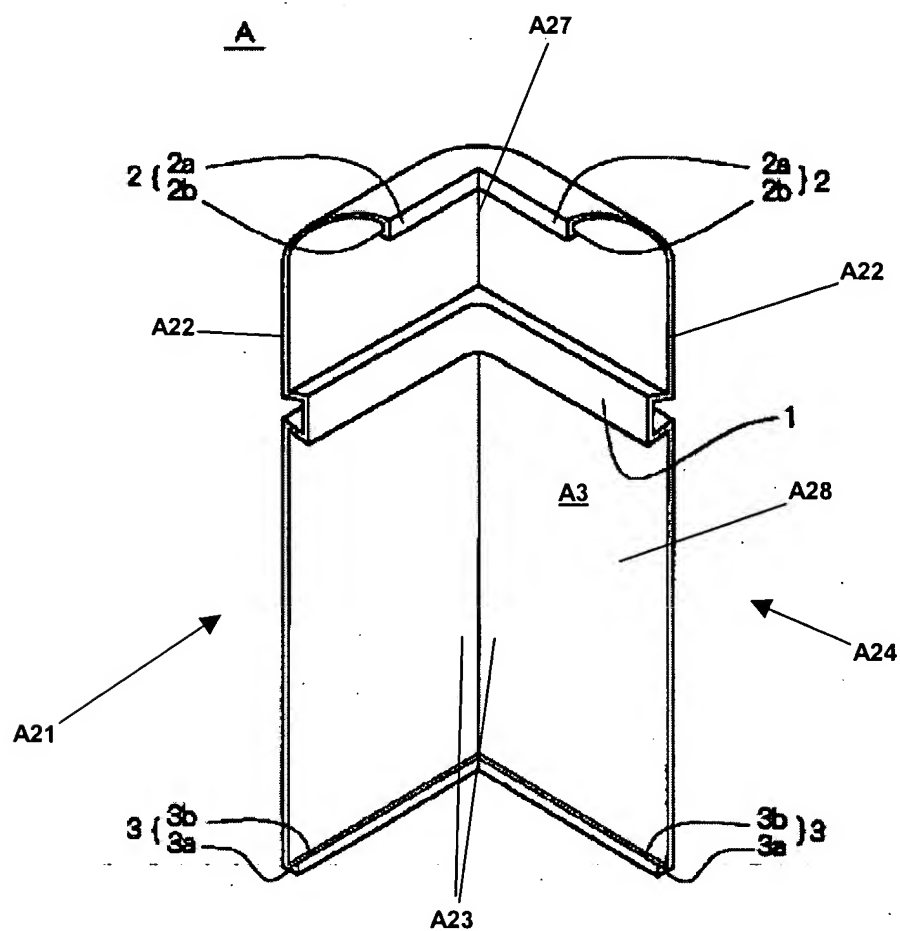
October 6, 2005

Attachments: one marked-up page of Japanese patent, JP-2001-012070

one marked-up page of Woods, 3,074,521

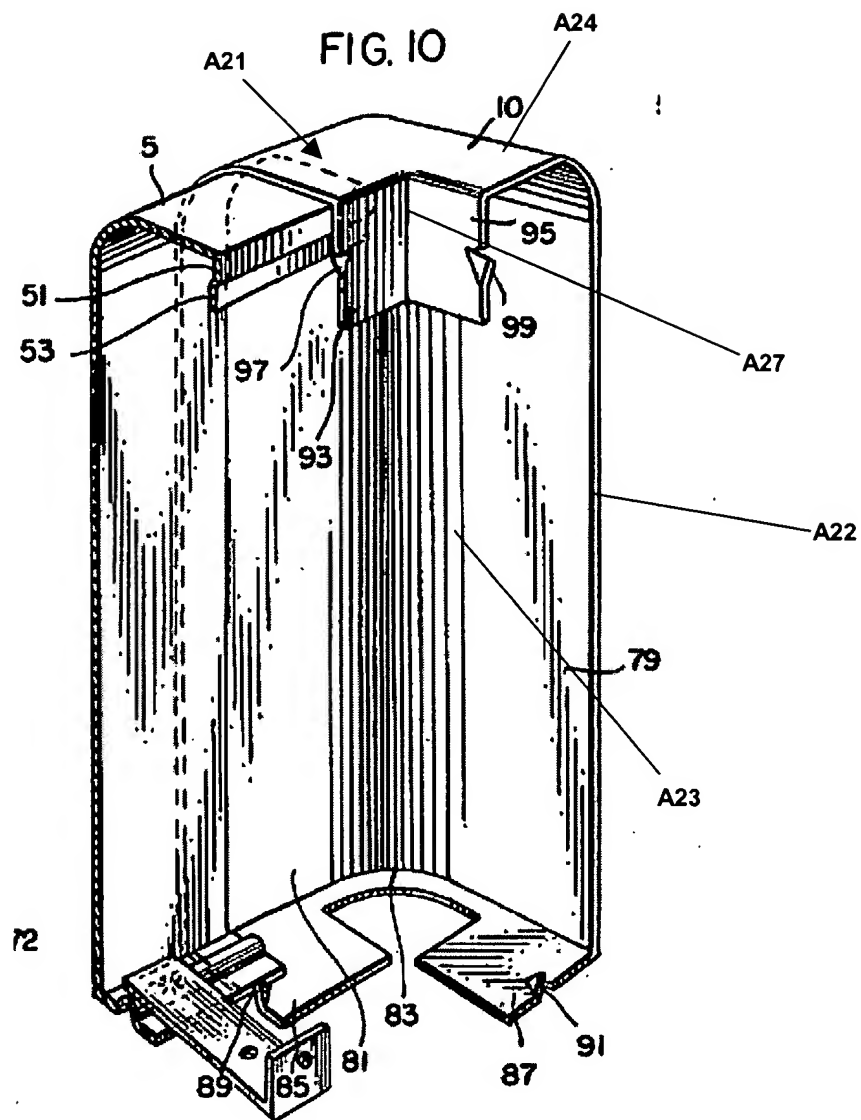
one marked-up page of Gooding, 3,262,083

【図 1】



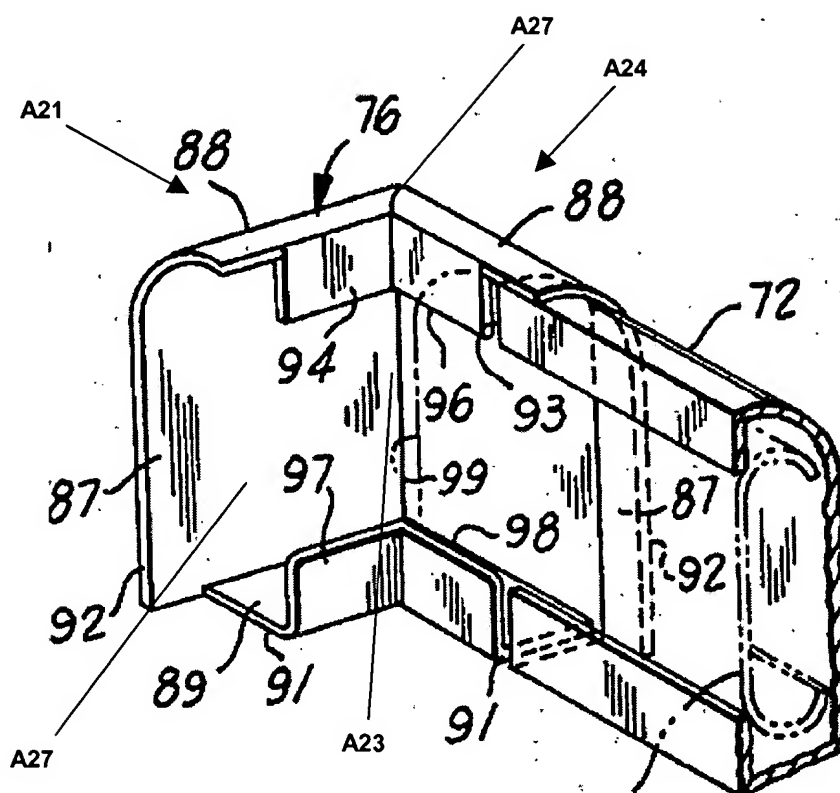
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Woods, 3,074,521

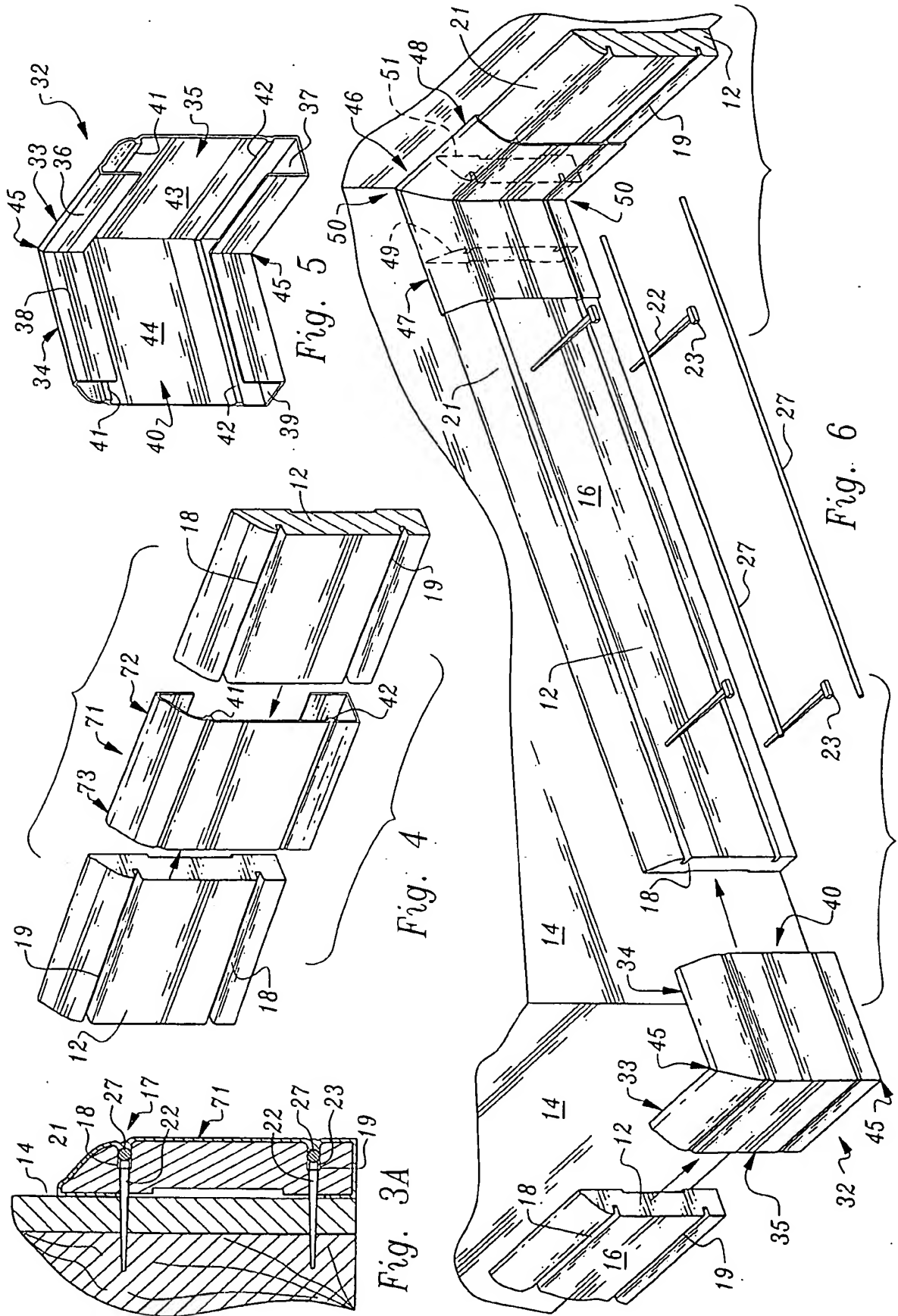


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Gooding, 3,262,083

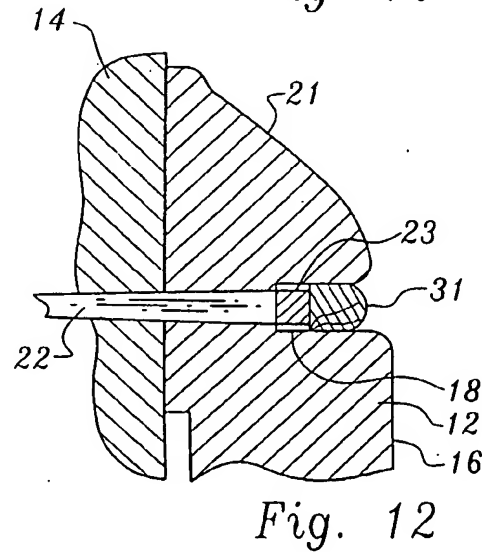
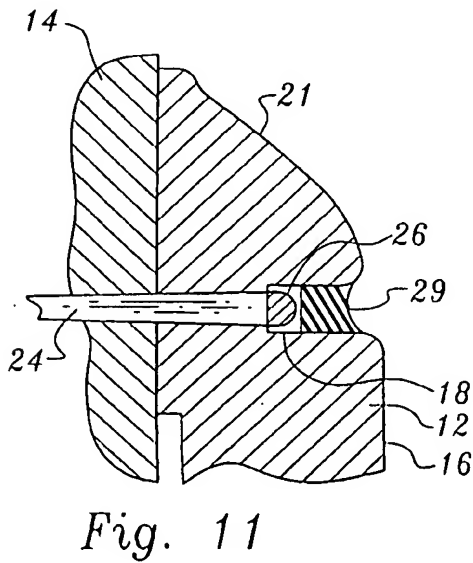
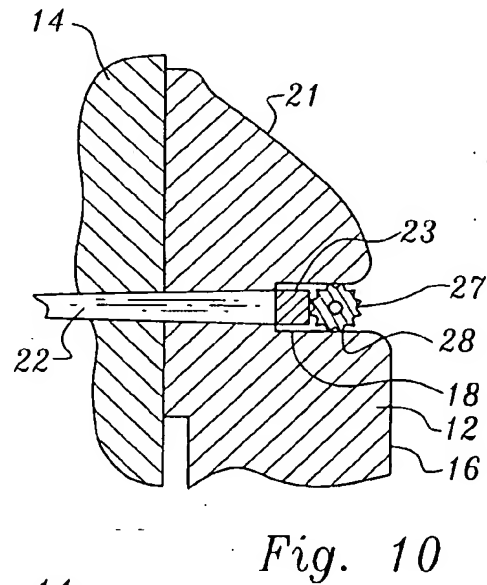
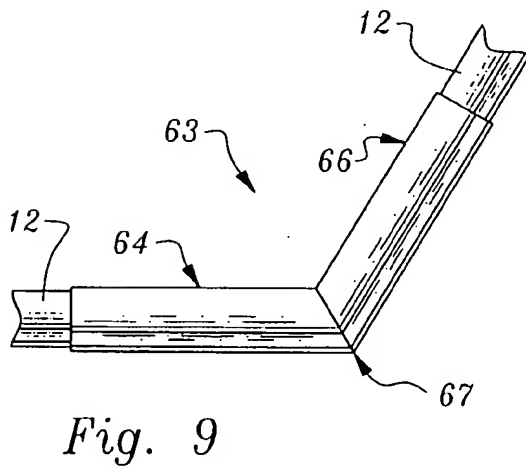
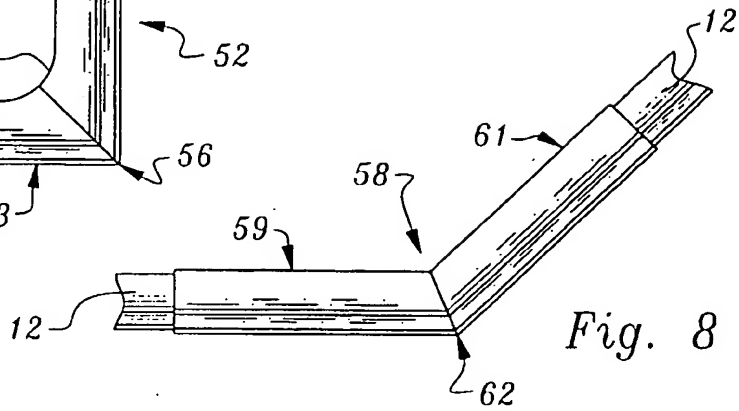
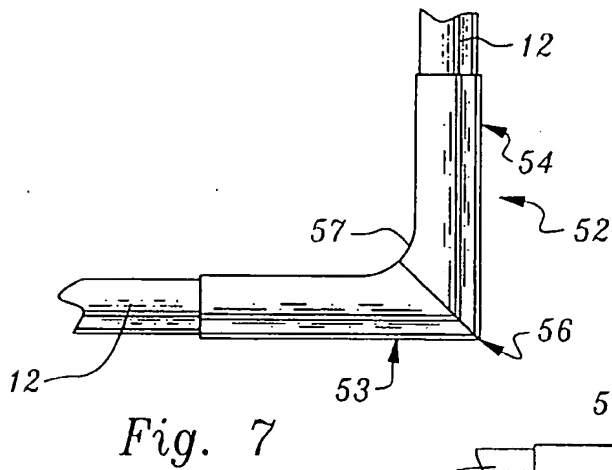


*Fig. 9*



Accepted  
E.R. 10/4/05





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10/4/05